

EUROPE FEARS THAT WAR MAY FOLLOW ASSASSINATION OF HEIR TO AUSTRIAN THRONE

Continued from First Page.

A paid agent for Servians was strengthened to-day when the police found in his room a large sum of money.

The theory that the assassinations were the result of a carefully laid plot in which many persons were engaged is gaining ground, and the police have arrested scores of persons, including some women, in connection with them.

Bodies of Couple Embalmed.

The bodies of the Archduke and the Duchess were embalmed to-day after masks had been taken. The bodies were then placed in state on a catafalque in the chapel of the palace, where they were surrounded by huge wreaths of flowers and other emblems sent from all parts of Europe.

As an illustration of the strict conventions of the court the Vienna Gazette, the official Government paper, narrates to-day in full detail the death of the Archduke, but makes no mention of the Duchess.

New details of the assassination are coming to light. When the Archduke and Duchess had left the town hall after the first attempt to kill them with a bomb Count Francis von Harrach stood on the running board of the car acting as a shield to the occupants. He had insisted on acting as a special body-guard. Field Marshal Oskar Pollok, governor of Bosnia, was in the car. The Archduke, who was not at all frightened by the former attempt on his life, was joking with Count von Harrach about the extra precautions as the car slowed down to round a curve.

It was then that Princip, the young Nationalist, jumped out toward the car and fired. His aim was so deadly that his bullets reached vital spots. Both bul-

lets passed beside Count von Harrach without injuring him. There is some doubt as to whether or not Princip leaped on the running board of the car.

Pollok thought that the Archduke and the Duchess had again escaped injury. Neither uttered a sound, but a moment later it was seen that they were mortally wounded.

A military officer who was an eyewitness of the shooting says neither the Archduke nor the Duchess appeared to know that they were wounded until the latter fell into her husband's arms. The Archduke exclaimed:

"What is the matter?"

In a moment the Archduke's uniform was covered with blood.

The Duchess clutched at the Archduke's neck, where he had been hit by the assassin's bullet. Then she saw the blood on his neck. She screamed, "My God! My God!" and then sank backward unconscious.

The bullet which killed the Duchess of Hohenberg was found intact in her abdomen. The one which struck the Archduke was not found. It probably remains in the bone of the neck.

It is said that when the automobile bearing the Archduke and the Duchess reached the palace the former opened his eyes several times and beat the air with his arms.

Lieut.-Col. Merizzi Recovering.

Lieut.-Col. Erik Merizzi, who was severely wounded by the bomb yesterday, was pronounced to be out of danger to-day. Count von Boos-Waldeck was only slightly injured.

Cabrivitch, hurler of the bomb, was expelled from here two years ago, but through activities on his behalf by Socialist members of the Bosnian Diet the police lifted their ban a few weeks ago.

AUSTRIA'S RULE OF IRON AGAINST SERB IN BOSNIA

Freedom of Speech, Language and Government Only a Sham—Students Have Long Plotted Against Viennese Authorities.

The following article on the Serbian influence in Bosnia and the persecution of the members of that race by Austria has been written by THE SUN's special correspondent, who has just returned from the Balkan peninsula, during which trip he visited Sarajevo:

Bosnia ever since its absorption with the neighboring province of Herzegovina by Austria has been watched with the most tender interest by the Serb world.

The opposition that the inhabitants of Slavie origin made to the beneficent plan of Baron von Aehrenthal gave promise then of a quarrel pretty enough to interest even the Balkans, which never seemed to be lacking in material for a good fight. It has been kept alive since not only by generous fostering by the people themselves but by self-appointed patriots from across the Serbian border.

"What does Sarajevo say?" has been a question that has been asked even at St. Petersburg when the fate of the race has been in the balance. And it has generally been answered by the Serbs with a spoken word with certainty and no lack of aggressiveness. But that in all the years since the annexation in 1908 and in the times of most intense bitterness there has been no such scene as has just been witnessed, shows that wiser, saner counsel has prevailed to save it from the excesses that have at times distinguished the bitterness of racial hatreds in the Balkans.

Known as "Sunny Bosnia."

The Bosnian is proud of his Slavie origin, but he is equally proud of his native land. From the green hills and golden glow that the setting sun spreads over the mountains and plains he has always called it "Sunny Bosnia," and to him the sun never shines with such brilliancy as it does in his own land. He has a history of warlike accomplishments that runs back to the beginning of the Christian century and that extends through the reigns of his own King Stephen down to the dark, colliding period of the Turkish conquests.

He may in the past have had some dream of establishing his land in its past glories, but he has been too busy in recent years to form a part of the great Pan-Slav movement which was to lift him above the rule of either the Germanic or the Magyar influences and make him a part of the somewhat united confederation that was to include all the Serb people of the Balkans.

After the Berlin treaty of 1878 had given Austria the task of re-organizing the country and rescuing it from the demoralization of the Turkish rule the Bosnian had hoped that he was to see some of his dreams realized. Austria's stewardship made a radical change in the physical conditions. Roads and railways were built where scarcely more than a path had existed before. Schools were established, farmers were instructed in the best methods of agriculture, and modernized courts were held to give equal justice to all the people of the country, whatever their religion or race.

The Bosnian accepted all these improvements, although he could not see why the old paths over the hills were not good for his pack horses as the brand new roads—the roads he considered were for the Austrians and the foreigners—and he could not take much advantage of all the new fangled ideas of agriculture because he did not have either the land or the stock to put the theories into practice. In fact he was inclined to think that the Austrians were giving him too much attention and that he was paying for improvements that were beyond his needs.

Finally when the Austrians grabbed him and informed him that he was a part of the great and glorious dual monarchy he saw the reason of the unusual concern in his behalf. He objected strenuously and called upon Serbia to help him, but Serbia, as willing as he was to accept the protectorate, was helpless. She talked a great deal and together with the assistance of the other Serb neighbor, Montenegro, lined up on the border and threatened war. But it was of no use, the counsel that Serbia received was to back down, and Austria might gobble her up. Then began an unceasing agitation that was manipulated from both Belgrade and Sarajevo. The treachery of Austria was shown up in the darkest colors and the bitter oppression from which the Serb race was suffering was laid all over the world.

Intrigue Among the Students.

Both of these Serb capitals became hotbeds of intrigue and to their influence was added that of Agnina, the principal city of Croatia. The university there was the central point of a propaganda that was as widespread as the Serb people. Austria at last arrested a number of suspects and put them on trial for conspiracy to annex to Serbia all the Slav provinces of the monarchy. But the case was so poorly made that the trial was broken off before it had half finished and the Serbs claimed a great victory.

The next step in the agitation was a great uprising of the students of the

classrooms and they rioted in the streets until the soldiers were called out to suppress them. Then to further enforce their victory they descended upon Belgrade in a body and proclaimed their allegiance to King Peter, declaring that he should lead them to a regenerated Serbian empire of which Belgrade was to be the capital. All Serbia enjoyed this manifestation of patriotism, but was unable to do anything and the student enthusiasm turned into other channels.

Concessions to Bosnia.

In the meantime the Austrian Government made some concessions to the people. In the first place it granted them in Parliament and in the next place it granted them the privilege of using the Serb language. But the Parliament had been so long a string to it. It could do what the Austrian Government demanded and nothing more. Every measure that was not favored by the Government and that was not considered to be in its interest was quickly killed. The Serb language apparently came into general use. It was taught in the schools and in the public places were all printed in Serb characters. But just about there the matter ended.

"The man who spoke Serb or who advocated its use and stuck up for his race could never get ahead," said a prominent Serb at Sarajevo to a SUN correspondent. "There was absolutely nothing for him in public life, however well he might be prepared for his duties and however carefully he might have been trained. We were discriminated against in every respect, there was nothing for us to do that any family in Sarajevo could have done before the new order had been enforced and to make no complaint."

"Again, there was no opportunity for the advancement of any and every board for any ideas that were in opposition to the Governments. For example, the morning paper of the Government was circulated by breakfast time and it was sent out into the country so that the greater part of Bosnia could read it on the day of publication. But with opposition papers—that is a paper that stood up for the Serb of Bosnia—the matter was different. It was not distributed until late in the afternoon and it was sent out from Sarajevo late in the day, so that it never reached its subscribers until the day after publication or perhaps it never reached them at all."

"The Serbs had no chance unless he bowed down to the domination of the Government that had taken him against his own will under its protection. To remain a Serb in sympathy with the Serbs and to have hopes for advancement in Austria. Naturally he objected to being a traitor to his own people and to accepting a policy of treachery and deceit. He did not want to bow down to show the Government that he was worthy of better treatment, and when he could not convince it in that way then

he became hotheaded and demonstrative. There was no other way for him to enforce upon his masters his right to a recognition as a patriot and a human being."

SYMPATHY FOR AGED RULER.

King George to Send Duke of Teck to Funeral Services.

LONDON, June 29.—The sympathy of the people and rulers of Europe was extended to-day to Emperor Francis Joseph, whose rest at Ischl was so rudely disturbed by the tragedy.

King George will send the Duke of Teck to represent him at the funeral, and not Prince Arthur of Connaught, as had been supposed.

The Stock Exchange was little affected by the tragedy, in spite of the expectation of heavy continental selling. It opened a trifle weak, but soon regained its vigor and was steady the rest of the day.

PRESIDENT SENDS SYMPATHY.

Cables Message of Condolence to the Austrian Emperor.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—When a report of the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his consort was received by the President from Ambassador Penfield at Vienna the following message of condolence was immediately despatched by President Wilson to the Emperor of Austria-Hungary:

"Deeply shocked at the atrocious murder of his Imperial and Royal Highness Archduke Francis Ferdinand and consort at an assassin's hands, I extend to your Majesty, to the royal family and to the Government of Austria-Hungary the sincere condolences of the Government and people of the United States and an expression of my own profound sympathy."

WOODROW WILSON.

RUSSIA BETRAYS HATRED.

Papers Suggest That Austria Now Change Her Course.

St. Petersburg, June 29.—The bitterness of Russian sentiment toward Austria is reflected in comments of the St. Petersburg press to-day on the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and the Duchess of Hohenberg.

In some of the papers reference is made to the assassination as "an opportunity for Austria to change her course." And they assert that the murdered Archduke was in himself the spark which was to kindle a European conflagration.

ALL SERBIA "PAINED."

Denial That People Had Any Part in Assassination.

Belgrade, June 29.—The assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his consort caused the most painful impression throughout this country, and it is feared that the people will be in a state of shock for some time.

Individuals will react differently on the Serbian nation as a whole. Serbians are shocked and indignant that it should be the duty of the people to be in a state of shock for some time.

There is not a bomb factory in this city, they say.

Serbian say they repudiate any part or lot in the act of an assassin.

DEATH OF SCIENTIST WILL BE INVESTIGATED

Coroner Starts Inquiry When Brooklyn Woman Dies After Healers Attended Her.

The coroner will make an investigation of the death of Mrs. Anna Louise Sophie Mundhenk, wife of Herman Mundhenk, a retired importer, of 463 East Twenty-third street, Brooklyn, who died yesterday of heart trouble which, up to three weeks ago, had been treated by Christian Science healers.

Mrs. Mundhenk was a member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, at New York avenue and Dean street. They became converts five years ago, following treatment for certain nervous ills. When Mrs. Mundhenk's heart trouble became serious she again resorted to the ministrations of the healers of her church. When her condition became critical a regular physician was called.

A jury appointed by Coroner William Flynn of The Bronx to inquire into the deaths of George W. Robertson and Mrs. Emma Helms, who died yesterday, reported that it could not fix responsibility for the deaths and recommends that a transcript of the testimony be handed over to the District Attorney.

In the case of Mr. Robertson a physician was called in just prior to his death and after he had been treated for ten days by two healers.

Mrs. Helms was treated for four days by a physician, but during the last three days of her life had the attention of a woman healer.

CLAFLIN'S SUCCESSOR IN CHAIR.

C. N. Bliss Meets Directors of United Dry Goods To-day.

The directors of the United Dry Goods Company of these and the Associated Merchants Company, which control the H. H. Claflin Company, will hold their first meeting to-day with their new president, Cornelius N. Bliss, who succeeded John Claflin after the failure of the Claflin concern. No one would make any statement yesterday as to whether the directors of any of the companies are likely to be affected by the failure of the Claflin concern.

J. B. Martindale, one of the receivers of the Claflin concern, authorized the denial of a rumor that the receivers had notified the United Dry Goods Company and the Associated Merchants Company not to pay any further dividends until the money owed by those companies to the Claflin company had been paid. It is said that the United Dry Goods Company and the Associated Merchants Company own the Claflin company something like \$1,000,000.

James S. Alexander, president of the National Bank of Commerce, and other local members of the bankers' committee met with Ernest A. Hammel, president of the Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago, and a representative of Festus J. Wade, president of the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis.

After the meeting of the merchants' creditors' committee A. C. Brew, secretary, said:

"At the meeting of the creditors' committee to-day the chief topic of discussion was the situation in respect to the out of town stores. The committee is preparing to take up the details of the plan in conjunction with the noteholders' committee looking to the continuation of these stores."

Incorporate Arnold, Constable & Co.

The dry goods firm of Arnold, Constable & Co., which has been controlled by the E. H. Weatherbee estate, was incorporated yesterday for \$2,500,000. It was said at the office of Hicks-Arnold-Weatherbee that there was no special significance in the formation of the company. The directors are Harriette M. Arnold, Mr. Weatherbee and William H. Sheehy.

READY FOR STALLO WEDDING.

Civil Ceremony Performed in Paris—Religious Service To-day.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, June 29.—The religious marriage of Prince Francesco Respighi and Miss Laura Macdonald Stallo of Cincinnati will be performed by Father McMillan at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church in the Avenue Hoche at noon to-morrow. The church, which is small, has been exquisitely decorated with palms, roses and hydrangeas.

The civil ceremony was performed to-day. The witnesses for the bride were Mr. Herick, the American Ambassador, and her brother-in-law, Prince Michel Murat. The witnesses for the bridegroom were Prince Julio Respighi and the Duke of Mondragone.

A reception will follow the religious ceremony to-morrow at the home of Princess Michel Murat, sister of the bride, on the Avenue Trocadero.

FIND AMERICAN DEAD ABROAD.

Alexander Stewart, Railway Official, Dies Suddenly in Paris.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, June 29.—Alexander Stewart, general superintendent of motive power and equipment of the Southern Railway Company at Washington, was found dead in bed here yesterday.

The funeral services were conducted to-day by the Grand Lodge of Masons of England. The Supreme Council of the Grand Lodge of France was represented. Mr. Ullmann delivered an address.

The body will be sent to New York on the steamship Olympic next Wednesday, accompanied by Mr. Stewart's daughter.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Mr. Stewart left Washington June 16 with his wife and daughter. Bad Nauheim was his destination. He suffered from a serious liver trouble. He is survived by his widow, a daughter, Miss Eleanor Stewart of Washington, and a sister, Mrs. F. Streitz of North Platte, Neb.

ROSA LUXEMBOURG IS ON TRIAL IN BERLIN

Woman Socialist Leader Accused of Insulting Army, Charging Cruelty.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, June 29.—There is great interest here in the trial which began to-day of Rosa Luxemburg, the leading woman Socialist of Germany, on a charge of having insulted the German army in a speech which she made some time ago at Freiburg. Fraulein Luxemburg has been convicted four times already for political and semi-political offences. She was also sentenced to a year's imprisonment at Frankfurt on another charge of libelling the army.

In the speech at Freiburg Fraulein Luxemburg said: "Dramas are daily enacted in the barracks, but it is only seldom that the means of the sufferers reach our ears." This sentence was the cause of the present action against her.

Fraulein Luxemburg said to-day that when she made the quoted remarks she did not refer to the worst cases which led to suicide, but to cases of cruelty of all kinds.

Counsel for Fraulein Luxemburg objected to the judges composing the court on the ground that they belonged to the officers' class. He said that Gen. von Falkenhayn, the Minister of War, did not intend to appear, although he had been subpoenaed. The reason he gave for not appearing as a witness was that the usual fee was not enclosed with the subpoena. Counsel asked that about 100 witnesses be called. He said that he had at least 30,000 cases of cruelty by army officers on the docket. The trial was then adjourned.

MORE GREEKS MASSACRED.

Turks Continue Carnage of Pillage in Asia Minor.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 30.—A despatch from Mitylene to the Daily Mail says that the situation in the Smyrna, Asia Minor, district is critical for the Christian Greeks. The Turks continue their carnage of murders and pillage daily.

Business is dead and many villages are in ruins. Their former inhabitants have either been killed or have fled. About 35,000 refugees who have arrived at Mitylene are existing on charity.

IRISH SWAT A PEACE PLAN.

Celtic Element in House Kills Great Celebration Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Irish in the House rose in their might today and assisted in the defeat of a bill providing for American participation in a celebration of the 100th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of Ghent.

Protests against the measure had been filed with the House in behalf of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Continental League and other Irish-American organizations declaring that the proposal smacked too much of the British to suit them. The bill carried an appropriation of \$25,000 to defray the expenses of the commission. Republican Leader Mann of Illinois was one of those who opposed the measure.

"Why should we have this celebration to revive the animosities of a hundred years ago?" exclaimed Mr. Mann. "Why not forget them? If you want to do a decent thing," he declared with sarcasm, "why not do it up brown by celebrating the burning of the Capitol by the British?" The bill was defeated 185 to 52.

CHARGES DOCTORS' CONSPIRACY.

Head of Homeopathic Attacks American Medical Association.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 29.—The American Medical Association has formed an unholy alliance with the medical departments of the army and navy by which they propose to own and control every medical college in the country, together with all the university hospitals, thus getting into their own grasp all the examining and licensing boards of the United States," declared Dr. De Witt Wilcox of Boston, president of the American Institute of Homeopathy, at to-night's session.

He asserted that the public was not ready to have "hygienic sex" taught in the public schools, because the schools lack the right kind of books and instructors.

He thought that alcohol should not be used even as a medicine.

EXPECTS WILLIAMS'S RESIGNATION BY MAIL

Washington Learns by Cable That Report Is on Way From Athens.

CABINET TO DISCUSS CASE

Official Statement Expected When Wilson Has Consulted His Advisers.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The full report by George Fred Williams, United States Minister to Greece and Montenegro, of conditions in Albania, is now on the way to the State Department. Minister Williams notified the Department by cable to-day that he has mailed the report, which is practically the same one that was given to newspaper correspondents in Athens.

While Mr. Williams's cabled despatch to-day did not mention his resignation, it is believed by officials here that the resignation is included in the report mailed. In the report, as cabled from Athens, Mr. Williams said he realized that the United States Government would not support him in the stand he has taken on Albanian affairs, and in his severe criticisms of the Prince of Wied, and that his resignation would be submitted to the officials of this Government.

Additional facts concerning the outrages and atrocities practised in the Balkan difficulties were contained in Mr. Williams's cabled report to-day, but Secretary Bryan gave strict orders that no portion of the despatch be made public at this time. The despatch will be submitted to the President and the Cabinet at a meeting to be held to-morrow morning, and the matter will be thoroughly gone into then. After the meeting of President Wilson and his advisers an official statement on Mr. Williams's report is expected.

Mr. Wilson said that he has heard nothing from Mr. Williams except what he had read in the newspapers. The President understood that Mr. Bryan has called on Mr. Williams for some explanation of the public statement he has made about conditions in Albania. Mr. Wilson had no comment to make at this juncture on Mr. Williams's disclosures.

The Turkish Ambassador, Rustem Bey, and Alexander C. Vovros, the Greek Charge d'Affaires, are in agreement in supporting the charges made by Mr. Williams. Rustem Bey said to-day that he is certain the conditions in Albania are as bad as Mr. Williams has pictured them and added:

"It is the irony of fate to note that these same Albanians who betrayed Turkey to the Greeks in Macedonia are now being brought back under Turkish rule."

Mr. Vovros said: "Mr. Williams is a man of integrity and honor and it is likely that his statements were based on the facts revealed to him in a country where he felt that political interest had been allowed to exceed the desire for the betterment of the people."

BIPLANE AND BALLOON BREAK WORLD RECORDS

Aviator Flies 21 Hours 49 Minutes; Aeronaut 35 Hours 39 Minutes.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

PARIS, June 29.—Herr Landmann, the aviator who attempted to remain in the air for twenty-four hours last week but was compelled to abandon the attempt because of a heavy rainstorm, has broken the world's record by flying for 21 hours 49 minutes.

Gustav Haasler, another German aviator, made a record last week by remaining in the air for 18 hours 10 minutes. The previous record, made by Aviator Buisson, was 14 hours 10 minutes.

Landmann made no stop from start to finish. He said he could have prolonged his flight, but his supply of petrol became exhausted. He used a military Albatross biplane and covered nearly 1,200 miles over a measured distance between Johannishaus and Schulzendorf. Landmann began his flight at 8:30 P. M. on Saturday.

Paris, June 29.—The French army dirigible Adjutant Vincent, with a crew of eight men, has made a new world record for a non-stop flight in a balloon by remaining in the air for 35 hours 39 minutes. The dirigible ascended at 6:15 o'clock Sunday morning and flew steadily at a height of a mile and a half.

The airship was equipped with wireless and was in frequent communication with the station on the Eiffel Tower.

CHURCHILL WON'T FLY AGAIN.

Admiralty Lord Yields to Wife's Ples to Stay on Earth.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 29.—Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, who has made numerous aeroplane trips in the past few months, has yielded to the entreaties of his wife and promised not to fly again this year.

Veterans Will Meet at Maspeth.

A reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic veterans and the Army and Navy Union will be held next Saturday at Juniper Park, Maspeth, L. I.

FLASHES FROM THE CABLE.

CONCEPCION.—The British steamer Dorothy, from Antofagasta, June 23, for New York, which was reported ashore in Arauco Bay, has No. 1 hold and stokehold full of water. It is expected that the steamer will be a total wreck.

KING'S ASSAILANTS SHUN COURT.

Militants Who Knocked His Hat Sideways Forfeit Bail.

LONDON, June 29.—The two militant suffragettes who threw a bundle of literature into the royal carriage on Saturday last and knocked King George's hat sideways failed to appear in Bow street police court to-day when their cases were called and their bail was declared forfeited.

TRANSFER TOURISTS OF THE CALIFORNIA

Torpedo Boats Assist in Removal to Liner and Coasting Steamer.

VESSEL MAY BE FLOATED

Bows Are Stove In and Water Penetrates Two Compartments, However.

LONDON, June 29.—All the passengers on board the Anchor Line steamship California, which went on the rocks last night on Tory Island off the northwest coast of Ireland, during the fog, were transferred to-day to the Donaldson liner Cassandra and a small coasting steamer without loss of life.

Several British torpedo boats assisted in the transfer and 200 of the passengers were landed here to-day. Their destination was other points in Ireland. The others will be taken to Moville and Glasgow.

Capt. Coverly of the stranded liner sent a wireless despatch to-day saying that the sea is quiet and the ship in no immediate danger. As soon as the sea becomes still more calm an effort will be made to float the vessel. The captain and crew are remaining aboard.

The California had 840 passengers, of whom 115 were first cabin. Many of them live in New York or vicinity. Capt. Coverly's wireless says that he did not hear the foghorn. Water has penetrated into two forward compartments and the bows are badly stove in.

The California is the third vessel which has gone on the rocks off the north coast of Ireland in two weeks. This coast is one of the most dangerous in the British Isles. The hospital ship Maine was wrecked off the coast of Scotland and her patients and crew were rescued in small boats after great hardships. The liner Bielue of the North German Lloyd went around near Portland, but landed her passengers and cargo.

HAD PREMONITION, MADE WILL

Philadelphia Passenger Predicted Disaster on Rocks.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—The wreck of the Anchor Line steamship California on the rocks of Tory Island, near Londonderry, has revealed a remarkable tale of a passenger's premonition that the ship would meet with a mishap. He is William Davidson, 69 years old, a tea merchant, with offices at 125 South Front street.

Mr. Davidson predicted several weeks ago, while preparing for the voyage with his niece, Miss Elizabeth Davidson, that the California would strike the rocks and he made his will and settled all his accounts.

\$40,000,000 WILL ACCEPTED.

James Campbell's Widow Agrees to a Life Estate.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—Mrs. Florence A. Campbell